DEPRIVA'TION [in law], is when a clergyman, as a bishop, parson, vicar or prebend, is deprived, or deposed from his preferment, for any matter in fact or law. *Phillips.*

To DEPRI'VE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *privo*, Latin.]

1. To bereave one of a thing; to take it away from him.
   God hath *deprived* her of wisdom, neither hath he imparted to her understanding. *Job* xxxix. 17.
   He lamented the loss of an excellent servant, and the horrid manner in which he had been *deprived* of him. *Clarendon.*
   Now wretched Oedipus, *depriv'd* of sight,
   Led a long death in everlasting night. *Pope's Statius.*
2. To hinder; to debar from.
   From his face I shall be hid, *depriv'd*
   His blessed count'nance. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* xi.
   The ghosts rejected, are th' unhappy crew
   Depriv'd of sepulchres, and fun'ral due. *Dryden's Æn.* vi.
3. To release; to free from.
   Most happy he,
   Whose least delight sufficeth to *deprive*
   Remembrance of all pains which him oppreſt. *Spenser.*
4. To put out of an office.
   A minister, *deprived* for inconformity, said, that if they *deprived* him it should cost an hundred mens lives. *Bacon.*

DEPTH. *n. s.* [from *deep*, of *dieþ*, Dutch.]

1. Deepness; the measure of any thing from the surface downwards.
   As for men, although they had buildings in many places higher than the *depth* of the water, yet that inundation had a long continuance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
   We have large and deep caves of several *depths*: the deepest are sunk six hundred fathoms. *Bacon.*
   The left to that unhappy region tends,
   Which to the *depth* of Tartarus descends. *Dryden's Æn.*
   For though, in nature, *depth* and height
   Are equally held infinite,
   In poetry the height we know
   'Tis only infinite below. *Swift.*
2. Deep place; not a shoal.
   The false tides skim o'er the cover'd land,
   And seamen with dissembled *depths* betray. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*
3. The abyss; a gulph of infinite profundity.
   When he prepared the heavens I was there, when he set a compass upon the face of the *depth*. *Prov.* viii. 27.
4. The middle or height of a season.
   And in the *depth* of winter, in the night,
   You plow the raging seas to coasts unknown. *Denham.*
   The earl of Newcastle, in the *depth* of Winter, rescued the city of York from the rebels. *Clarendon.*
5. Abstruseness; obscurity.
   There are greater *depths* and obscurities in an elaborate and well written piece of nonsense, than in the most abstruse tract of school divinity. *Addison's Whig Examiner.*

DEPTH *of a Squadron or Batallion*, is the number of men in the file. *Milit. Dict.*

To DE'PTHEN. *v. a.* [*dieþen*, Dutch.] To deepen, or make deeper. *Dict.*

To DEPU'CELATE. *v. a.* [*depuceler*, French.] To deflower; to bereave of virginity. *Dict.*

DEPU'LSION. *n. s.* [*depulsion*, Latin.] A beating or thrusting away.

DEPU'LSORY. *adj.* [from *depulsus*, Latin.] Putting away; averting. *Dict.*

To DEPURATE. *v. a.* [*depurer*, French, from *depurgo*, Lat.] To purify; to cleanse; to free any thing from its impurities.
   Chemistry enabling us to *depurate* bodies, and in some measure to analize them, and take asunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chemical experiments we may better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ; art having made them more simple, or uncompounded, than nature alone is wont to present them to us. *Boyle.*

DE'PURATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Cleansed; freed from dregs and impurities.
2. Pure; not contaminated.
   Neither can any boast a knowledge *depurate* from the defilement of a contrary, within this atmosphere of flesh. *Glanv.*

DEPURA'TION. *n. s.* [*depuratio*, Latin.]

1. The act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing.
   Brimstone is a mineral body, of fat and inflammable parts; and this is either used crude, and called *sulphur vive*, or is of a sadder colour, and, after *depuration*, such as we have in magdeleons, or rolls of a lighter yellow. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
   What hath been hitherto discoursed, inclines us to look upon the ventilation and *depuration* of the blood as one of the principal and constant uses of respiration. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*
2. The cleansing of a wound from its filth.

To DEPU'RE. *v. a.* [*depurer*, French.]

1. To cleanse; to free from impurities.
2. To purge; to free from some noxious quality.
   It produced plants of such imperfection and harmful quality, as the waters of the general flood could not so wash out or *depure*, but that the same defection hath had continuance in the very generation and nature of mankind. *Raleigh.*

DEPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*deputation*, French.]

1. The act of deputing, or sending away with a special commission.
2. Vicegerency; the possession of any commission given.
   Cut me off the heads
   Of all the fav'rites that the absent king
   In *deputation* left behind him here,
   When he was personal in the Irish war. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.
   He looks not below the moon, but hath designed the regiment of sublunary affairs unto sublunary *deputations*. *Brown.*
   The authority of conscience stands founded upon its vicegerency and *deputation* under God. *South's Sermons.*

To DEPUTE. *v. a.* [*deputer*, French.] To send with a special commission; to impower one to transact instead of another.
   And Absalom said unto him, See thy matters are good and right, but there is no man *deputed* of the king to hear. 2 *Sa.*
   A bishop, by *deputing* a priest or chaplain to administer the sacraments, may correct and remove him for his demerits. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
   And Linus thus, *deputed* by the rest,
   The heroes welcome, and their thanks expres'd. *Roscomm.*

DE'PUTY. *n. s.* [*deputé*, Fr. from *deputatus*, Latin.] A lieutenant; a viceroy; one that is appointed by a special commission to govern and act instead of another.
   He exerciseth dominion over them as the vicegerent and *deputy* of Almighty God. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
   He was vouched his immediate *deputy* upon earth, and viceroy of the creation, and lord lieutenant of the world. *South.*
2. Any one that transacts business for another.
   Presbyters, absent through infirmity from their churches, might be said to preach by those *deputies*, who, in their stead, did but read homilies. *Hooker, b.* v. *s.* 21.
   A man hath a body, and that body is confined to a place; but where friendship is, all offices of life are, as it were, granted to him and his *deputy*; for he may exercise them by his friend. *Bacon, Essay* 28.
3. [In law.] One that exercises any office or other thing in another man's right, whose forfeiture or misdemeanour shall cause the officer or person for whom he acts to lose his office. *Phillips.*

To DEQUA'NTITATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *quantitas*, Latin.] To diminish the quantity of.
   This we affirm of pure gold; for that which is current, and passeth in stamp amongst us, by reason of its allay, which is a proportion of silver or copper mixed therewith, is actually *dequantitated* by fire, and possibly by frequent extinction. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* ii. *c.* 2.

DER. A term used in the beginning of names of places. It is generally to be derived from deop, a wild beast, unless the place stands upon a river; for then it may rather be fetched from the British *dur*, i. e. water. *Gibson's Camden.*

To DERA'CINATE. *v. a.* [*deraciner*, French.]

1. To pluck or tear up by the roots.
   Her fallow leas,
   The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
   Doth root upon; while that the cutter rusts
   That should *deracinate* such savagery. *Shakesp. Henry* V.
2. To abolish; to destroy; to extirpate.

To DERA'IGN. } *v. a.* [*disrationare*, or *dirationare*, Latin.]
To DERA'IN. }

1. To prove; to justify.
   When the parson of any church is disturbed to demand tythes in the next parish by a writ of *indicavit*, the patron shall have a writ to demand the advowson of the tythes being in demand; and when it is *deraigned*, then shall the plea pass in the court christian, as far forth as it is *deraigned* in the king's court. *Blount.*
2. To disorder; to turn out of course. *Dict.*

DERA'IGNMENT. } *n. s.* [from *deraign.*]
DERA'INMENT. }

1. The act of deraigning or proving.
2. A disordering or turning out of course.
3. A discharge of profession; a departure out of religion.
   In some places the substantive *dereignment* is used in the very literal signification with the French *disfrayer*, or *defrenger*; that is, turning out of course, displacing, or setting out of order; as *deraignment* or departure out of religion, and *dereignment* or discharge of their profession, which is spoken of those religious men who forsook their orders and professions. *Blount.*

DERAY. *n. s.* [from *desfrayer*, French, to turn out of the right way.]

1. Tumult; disorder; noise. *Douglass.*
2. Merriment; jollity; solemnity.

To DERE. *v. a.* [þejuan, Saxon.] To hurt. Obsolete.
   So from immortal race he does proceed,
   That mortal hands may not withstand his might;
   Dred for his *derring* doe, and bloody deed;
   For all in blood and spoil is his delight. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

DERELI'CTION. *n. s.* [*derelictio*, Latin.] An utter forsaking or leaving; an abandoning.
   There is no other thing to be looked for, but the effects of God's most just displeasure, the withdrawing of grace, *dereliction* in this world, and in the world to come confusion. *Hooker.*

DE'RELICTS. *n. s.* pl. [In law.] Such goods as are wilfully thrown away, or relinquished by the owner. *Dict.*

To DERI'DE. *v. a.* [*derideo*, Latin.]

1. To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule; to scorn.
   And before whose presence to offend with any the least unseemliness, we would be surely as loth as they who most reprehend or *deride* what we do. *Hooker, b.* v. *s.* 79.
   What shall be the portion of those who have *derided* God's word, and made a mock of every thing that is sacred and religious? *Tillotson, Serm.* ii.
   These sons, ye gods, who with flagitious pride
   Insult my darkness, and my groans *deride*. *Pope's Statius.*

DERI'DER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A mocker; a scoffer.
   Upon the wilful violation of oaths, execrable blasphemies, and like contempts offered by *deriders* of religion, fearful tokens of divine revenge have been known to follow. *Hooker.*
2. A droll; a buffoon.

DERI'SION. *n. s.* [*derisio*, Latin.]

1. The act of deriding or laughing at.
2. Contempt; scorn; a laughing-stock.
   I am in *derision* daily; every one mocketh me. *Jer.* xx. 7.
   Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbours, a scorn and a *derision* to them that are round about us. *Ps.* xliv. 13.
   Ensnar'd, assaulted, overcome, led bound,
   Thy foes *derision*, captive, poor and blind,
   Into a dungeon thrust. *Milton's Agonistes, l.* 764.
   Are we grieved with the scorn and *derision* of the prophane? Thus was the blessed Jesus despised and rejected of men. *Rogers.*
   Vanity is the natural weakness of an ambitious man, which exposes him to the secret scorn and *derision* of those he converses with. *Addison's Spectator*, N°. 255.

DERI'SIVE. *adj.* [from *deride.*] Mocking; scoffing.
   O'er all the dome they quaff, they feast;
   Derisive taunts were spread from guest to guest,
   And each in jovial mood his mate addrest. *Pope's Odyssey.*

DERI'SORY. *adj.* [*derisorius*, Latin.] Mocking; ridiculing.

DERI'VABLE. *adj.* [from *derive.*] Attainable by right of descent or derivation.
   God has declared this the eternal rule and standard of all honour *derivable* upon me, that those who honour him shall be honoured by him. *South's Sermons.*

DERIVA'TION. *n. s.* [*derivatio*, Latin.]

1. A draining of water; a turning of its course; letting out.
   When it began to swell, it would every way discharge itself by any descents or declivities of the ground; and these issues and *derivations* being once made, and supplied with new waters pushing them forwards, would continue their course 'till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do. *Burnet.*
2. [In grammar.] The tracing of a word from its original.
   Your lordship here seems to dislike my taking notice, that the *derivation* of the word substance favours the idea we have of it; and your lordship tells me, that very little weight is to be laid on it, on a bare grammatical etymology. *Locke.*
3. The tracing of any thing from its source.
   As touching traditional communication, and tradition of those truths that I call connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of those truths have had the help of that *derivation*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.
   Derivation differs from revulsion only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used: if we draw it to some very remote, or, it may be, contrary part, we call that revulsion; if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it *derivation*. *Wiseman on Tumours.*

DERI'VATIVE. *adj.* [*derivativus*, Latin.] Derived or taken from another.
   As it is a *derivative* perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

DERI'VATIVE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived or taken from another.
   For honour,
   'Tis a *derivative* from me to mine,
   And only that I stand for. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
   The word honestus originally and strictly signifies no more than creditable, and is but a *derivative* from honour, which signifies credit or honour. *South's Sermons.*

DERI'VATIVELY. *adv.* [from *derivative.*] In a derivative manner.

To DERI'VE. *v. a.* [*deriver*, French, from *derivo*, Latin.]

1. To turn the course of any thing; letting out; communicating.
   Company lessens the shame of vice by sharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium by *deriving* it into many channels. *South's Sermons.*
2. To deduce from its original.
   They endeavour to *derive* the varieties of colours from the various proportion of the direct progress or motion of these globules to their circumvolution, or motion about their own centre. *Boyle on Colours.*
   This property of it seems rather to have been *derived* from the Pretorian soldiers, who insolently assumed the disposing of the empire. *Decay of Piety.*
   Men *derive* their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings. *Locke.*
   From these two causes of the laxity and rigidity of the fibres, the methodists, an ancient set of physicians, *derived* all diseases of human bodies with a great deal of reason; for the fluids *derive* their qualities from the solids. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and source.
   Christ having Adam's nature as we have, but incorrupt, *deriveth* not nature, but incorruption, and that immediately from his own person, unto all that belong unto him. *Hooker.*
   The censors of these wretches, who, I am sure, could *derive* no sanctity to them from their own persons; yet upon this account, that they had been consecrated by the offering incense in them, were, by God's special command, sequestered from all common use. *South's Sermons.*
4. To communicate to by descent of blood.
   Besides the readiness of parts, an excellent disposition of mind is *derived* to your lordship from the parents of two generations, to whom I have the honour to be known. *Felton.*
5. To spread; to diffuse gradually from one place to another.
   The streams of the publick justice were *derived* into every part of the kingdom. *Davies on Ireland.*
6. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.

To DE'RIVE. *v. n.*

1. To come from; to owe its origin to.
   He that resists the pow'r of Ptolomy,
   Resists the pow'r of heav'n; for pow'r from heav'n
   Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed. *Prior.*
2. To descend from.
   I am, my lord, as well *deriv'd* as he,
   As well possest. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

DERI'VER. *n. s.* [from *derive.*]

1. One that draws or fetches from the original.
   Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other mens sins, but also a *deriver* of the whole intire guilt of them to himself. *South's Sermons.*

DERN. *adj.* [þeapn, Saxon.]

1. Sad; solitary.
2. Barbarous; cruel. Obsolete.

DERNIE'R. *adj.* Last. It is a mere French word, and used only in the following phrase.
   In the Imperial chamber, the term for the prosecution of an appeal is not circumscribed by the term of one or two years, as the law elsewhere requires in the Empire, this being the *dernier* resort and supreme court of judicature. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

To DE'ROGATE. *v. a.* [*derogo*, Latin.]

1. To do an act contrary to a preceding law or custom, so as to diminish its former value.
   By several contrary customs and stiles used here, many of those civil and canon laws are controuled and *derogated*. *Hale.*
2. To lessen the worth of any person or thing; to disparage.

To DE'ROGATE. *v. n.* To degenerate; to do a thing contrary to one's calling or dignity.
   We should be injurious to virtue itself, if we did *derogate* from them whom their industry hath made great. *Hooker.*

DE'ROGATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Damaged; lessened in value.
   Into her womb convey sterility;
   Dry up in her the organs of increase,
   And from her *derogate* body never spring
   A babe to honour her! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

DEROGA'TION. *n. s.* [*derogatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking and making void a former law or contract.
   It was indeed but a wooing ambassage, with good respects to entertain the king in good affection; but nothing was done or handled to the *derogation* of the king's late treaty with the Italians. *Bacon's Henry* VII.
   That which enjoins the deed is certainly God's law; and it is also certain, that the scripture, which allows of the will, is neither the *derogation* nor relaxation of that law. *South's Serm.*
2. A disparaging; lessening or taking away the worth of any person or thing. Sometimes with *to*, properly with *from*.
   Which, though never so necessary, they could not easily now admit, without some fear of *derogation* from their credit; and therefore that which once they had done, they became for ever after resolute to maintain *Hooker, Preface.*
   So surely he is a very brave man, neither is that any thing which I speak to his *derogation*; for in that I said he is a mingled people, it is no dispraise. *Spenser on Ireland.*
   The wisest princes need not think it any diminution to their greatness, or *derogation* to their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel. *Bacon, Essay* 21.

I say

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